

## Observationes ad Plantas Asiae Orientalis (IV)

auctore

Hiroshi HARA

原 寛：東亞植物考（其四）

**Clinopodium** LINNAEUS, Sp. Pl. ed. 1, II, p. 587 (1753); Gen. Pl. ed. 5, p. 256 (1754).

Since BRIQUET united *Clinopodium* and *Calamintha* with *Satureja* in ENGLER'S Pflanzenfamilien (1895), as SCHEELÉ (1843) and CARUEL (1884) did before, most of the recent Japanese authors followed his opinion. But I think that *Satureja* should be distinguished from *Clinopodium* and *Calamintha*. The type species of *Satureja* is *S. hortensis*, and it has the companulate calyx which is almost equally 5-toothed and the equally bifid stigma. While in *Clinopodium vulgare*, the type of *Clinopodium*, the calyx is tubular and distinctly 2-lipped, and the stigma is unequally bifid. The original description of the three genera are seen in TOURNEFORT'S Institutiones Rei Herbariae, and LINNAEUS in his Species Plantarum ed. 1 (1753) and Genera Plantarum ed. 5 (1754) adopted *Satureja* and *Clinopodium* but reduced *Calamintha* to *Melissa* which has the upwards bent corolla. Later, *Calmintha* was recognized by MILLER (1754), LAMARCK (1778), MOENCH (1794), etc. and some authors, as BENTHAM and HOOKER, unnaturally reduced *Clinopodium* to *Calamintha*. But according to the article 46 of International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature, we must use the older name *Clinopodium*, when those two genera are regarded as one genus. Furthermore, the East Asiatic plants are closely allied to *Clinopodium vulgare*, and it is quite certain that they belong to the same genus with it. Therefore, we should use *Clinopodium* as a generic name for our plants.

24) **Clinopodium confine** O. KUNTZE, Rev. Gen. Pl. II, p. 515 (1891)  
Syn. *Calamintha umbrosa* (non BENTHAM) MIQUEL in Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. II. p. 106 (1865) saltem pro parte.

*Calamintha confinis* HANCE in Journ. Bot. VI, p. 331 (1868)—FORBES et HEMSLEY, Enum. Pl. China II, p. 283 (1890)

*Calamintha gracilis* (non BENTHAM) FRANCHET et SAVATIER, Enum. Pl. Jap. I, p. 369 (1875)—FORBES et HEMSLEY, l. c. (1890)—TAKEDA et NAKAI in Bot. Mag. Tokyo XXIII, p. 53 (1909)—DUNN in Not. Roy. Bot. Gard. Edingb. VI, p. 158 (1915)

*Calamintha Argyi* LÉVEILLÉ in FEDDE, Rep. Sp. Nov. VIII, p. 423 (1910)

*Satureia gracilis* (non BRIQUET 1900) NAKAI, Fl. Korea. II, p. 149 (1911)

excl. syn. BENTHAM—MORI, Enum. Pl. Corea p. 305 (1922)

*Clinopodium gracilis* (non O. KUNTZE 1891) MATSUMURA, Ind. Pl. Jap. II-2, p. 538 (1912) excl. syn. BENTHAM.

*Satureia gracils* (non BRIQUET) MATSUMURA et KUDO in Bot. Mag. Tokyo XXVI, p. 299 (1912)

*Satureia multicaulis* NAKAI in Bot. Mag. Tokyo XXXV, p. 194 (1921) pro parte.

*Clinopodium gracile* (non O. KUNTZE) MAKINO et NEMOTO, Fl. Jap. ed. 1, p. 258 (1925); ed. 2, p. 1011 (1931)

*Satureia confinis* KUDO in Mem. Fac. Sci. & Agr. Taihoku Imp. Univ. II-2, p. 100 (1929)

Nom. Jap. *Tô-bana*.

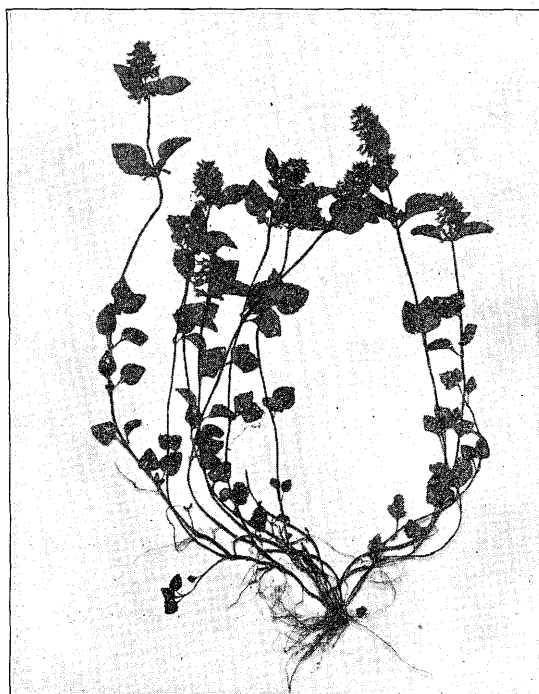


Fig. 14. *Clinopodium confine* O. KUNTZE ( $\times ca. 1/3$ ).

A. Calyx ( $\times 4$ ). B. Calyx apertus ( $\times 4$ ).

たふばな A. 萼。B. 展開セル萼。

Hab. Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Liukiu, Formosa, Korea (Quelpaert) et China.

This plant has the low slender caespitose stem, the small ovate adpressedly serrated leaves which are glabrous beneath, the minutely pilose calyx which is about 4 mm. long, and the small rosy corolla. It begins to flower from April and is common on the roadside. As I do not see the specimen of *C. gracile* (BENTHAM) O. KUNTZE of Java, I can not decide whether our plant is conspecific with it or not.

25) ***Clinopodium multicaule*** O. KUNTZE, Rev. Gen. Pl. II, p. 515 (1891)

—MAKINO et NEMOTO, Fl. Jap. ed. 1, p. 258 (1925); ed. 2, p. 1011 (1931)

Syn. *Melissa cretica* (non

L.) THUNBERG, Fl.

Jap. p. 247 (1784)

*Calamintha multicaulis*

MAXIMOWICZ in Bull.

Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-

Petersb. XX, p. 466

(1875)—FRANCHET et

SAVATIER Enum. Pl.

Jap. I, p. 368 (1875);

II, p. 463 (1876)

*Clinopodium multicaulis*

MATSUMURA, Ind.

Pl. Jap. II-2, p. 538

(1912)

*Satureia multicaulis*

MATSUMURA et KUDO

apud NAKAI, Rep.

Veg. Quelpaert. p.

78 & Wangtô p. 12

(1914)—MORI, Enum.

Pl. Corea p. 305

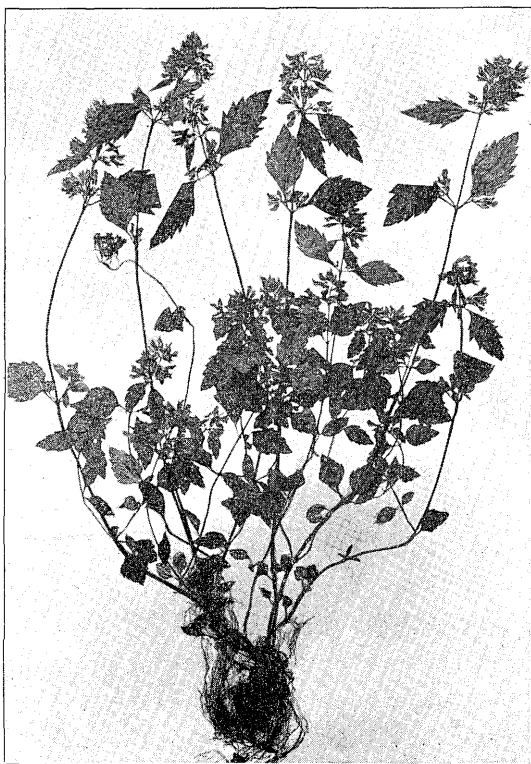


Fig. 15. *Clinopodium multicaule* O. KUNTZE

やまたふばな (×3/8)

(1922) pro parte.

*Satureia multicaulis* NAKAI in Bot. Mag. Tokyo XXXV, p. 194 (1921) pro parte.

*Satureia ussuriensis* (non KUDO 1921) KUDO in Mem. Fac. Sci. & Agr. Taihoku Imp. Univ. II-2, p. 101 (1929) pro parte.

Nom. Jap. *Yama-tôbana* (MAKINO).

Hab. Honshu media et australis, Shikoku, Kyushu et Korea (Insula Kwantô).

Planta endemica.

This plant differs from *C. confine* by having the more pubescent stems and petioles, the narrower upper-leaves with bigger coarse serratures, the larger calyx 5-7 mm. long and the larger white corolla. It grows in the shady place.

var. **Taquetii** (LÉV. et VNT.) HARA, comb. nov.

Syn. *Calamintha Taquetii* LÉVEILLÉ et VANIOT ex LÉVEILLÉ in FEDDE, Rep.

Sp. Nov. VIII, p. 423 (1910)—NAKAI, Fl. Korea. II, p. 509 (1911)

*Satureia multicaulis* NAKAI, l. c. (1921) pro parte.

Nom. Jap. *Saishû-tôbana* (nov.)

Hab. Korea: in sylvis Hallaisan, Quelpaert (TAQUET—no. 3093)—ibidem (T. NAKAI).

The plant of Kwantô Island in Korea is near to this variety, but is a little bigger in all parts.

var. **latifolium** HARA, var. nov.

Caulis caespitosus simplex usque ad 40 cm. altus molliter pubescens. Folia inferiora late ovata, media ovata 3-5 cm. longa 2-3 cm. lata, superiora lanceolato-ovata, apice acutiuscula basi late cuneata margine grosse serrata supra pilosa subtus ad nervos crispato-hirsuta, petiolis 5-15 mm. longis crispato-hirsutis. Verticillastri multiflores laxiusculi in apice caulis spicam abbreviatum congesti. Calyces 4-6 mm. longi, tubi hirsuti, pilis albis longis. Corollae calyceem superantes fere albae.

Nom. Jap. *Hiroha-yama-tôbana* (nov.)

Hab. Honshu: prov. Shimotsuke: in monte Akanagi (T. NAKAI—Aug. 5, 1391-typus)—ibidem (H. Itô)—in monte Nakimushi (H. Itô)

prov. Shinano: Wada-tôge (J. MATSUMURA)—Karuizawa (H. HARA)

prov. Hitachi: in monte Tsukuba (S. IGARASHI)

prov. Iwashiro: in oppido Kozeki-mura (N. IMAI)

This variety differs from the type by having the taller stem, the larger broader leaves and the hirsute calyx.

26) **Clinopodium sachalinense** KOIDZUMI in Bot. Mag. Tokyo XLIII, p. 387 (1929) excl. syn. FRANCH. et SAV. et specim. ex Yokoska—MAKINO et NEMOTO, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, p. 1012 (1931)

Syn. *Calamintha umbrosa* BENTH. var. *sachalinensis* FR. SCHMIDT, Reis. Amur. u. Sachal. p. 164 (1868)—HERDER in Bull. Soc. Imp. Natural. Moscou LXI-1, p. 163 (1885)—MIYABE et MIYAKE, Fl. Saghal. p. 364 (1915)

*Satureia sachalinensis* KUDO in Journ. Coll. Sci. Tokyo Imp. Univ. XLIII-8, p. 34 (1921)

*Satureia sachalinensis* var. *japonica* KUDO, l.c. p. 35 (1921) excl. syn. FR. et SAV.

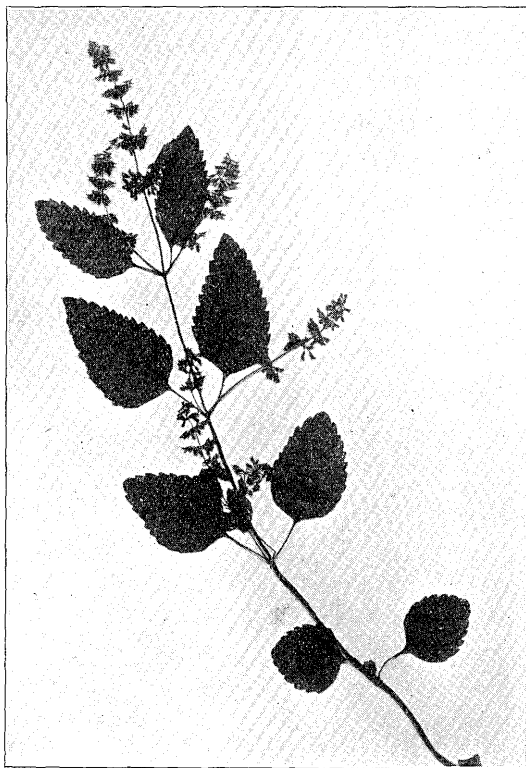


Fig. 16. *Clinopodium sachalinense* KOIDZUMI ( $\times$  ca. 1/3) A. Calyx ( $\times$  4). B. Calyx apertus ( $\times$  4). みやまたふばな  
A. 萼。B. 展開セル萼。

*Clinopodium umbrosum* O. KUNTZE var. *sachalinensis* MAKINO et NEMOTO, Fl. Jap. ed. 1, p. 258 (1925)

*Satureia ussuriensis* (non KUDO) KUDO in Mem. Fac. Sci. & Agr. Taihoku Imp. Univ. II-2, p. 101 (1929) pro parte—NAKAI in Bot. Mag. Tokyo XLV, p. 132 (1931) pro parte.

Nom. Jap. *Miyama-tôbana*, *Karafuto-miyama-tôbana* (MIYABE & MIYAKE 1915), *Yezo-tôbana* (NAKAI).

Hab. Sachalin australis, Kuriles, Yezo et Honshu borealis et media.  
Planta endemica.

27) ***Clinopodium Fauriei*** (LÉVEILLÉ et VONNOT) HARA, comb. nov.

Syn. *Calamintha Fauriei* LÉVEILLÉ et VONNOT ex LÉVEILLÉ in FEDDE, Rep. Sp. Nov. VIII, p. 259 (1910)—NAKAI, Fl. Korea. II, p. 509 (1911)

*Satureia multicaulis* NAKAI var. *Fauriei* NAKAI in Bot. Mag. Tokyo XXXV, p. 194 (1921)

*Satureia confinis* KUDO var. *Fauriei* NAKAI in Bot. Mag. Tokyo XLV, p. 133 (1931) in nota sub *S. ussuriensis*.

Caulis ramosissimus molliter pubescens. Folia ovata vel anguste ovata supra pubescentia infra hirsuta glanduloso-punctulata, petiolis dense pubescentibus. Rachis dense et retrorso-albo-hirsutus. Florens ab mense Augusto ad Octobrem. Calyces 4-5 mm. longi; tubi dense molliter albo-hirsuti, pilis longissimis et brevibus intermixtis, glanduloso-punctulati. Corollae calyces paullo superantes.

Nom. Jap. *Arage-tôbana* (NAKAI 1921).

Hab. Quelpaert.

var. **japonicum** (FRANCH et SAV.) HARA, comb. nov.

Syn. *Calamintha umbrosa* BENTH. var. *japonica* FRANCHET et SAVATIER, Enum. Pl. Jap. I, p. 368 & 369 in nota sub *C. gracilis* (1875) nomen seminudum.

*Clinopodium umbrosum* MATSUMURA var. *japonica* MATSUMURA, Ind. Pl. Jap. II-2, p. 538 (1912)—MAKINO et NEMOTO, Fl. Jap. ed. I, p. 258 (1925)

*Satureia sachalinensis* KUDO var. *japonica* KUDO in Journ. Coll. Sci.

Tokyo Imp. U. iv. XLIII-8, p. 35 (1921) nomen tantum.

*Satureia umbrosa* BRIQ. var. *japonica* MATSUMURA et KUDO ex KUDO,  
l. c. (1921) pro syn.

Caulis caespitosus vulgo 20-50 cm. altus gracilis ramosus viridescens molliter pubescens. Folia oblonga—ovata (1-) 2-5 cm. longa (0.8-) 1-2.5 cm. lata apice acutiuscula vel obtusa basi cuneata vel late cuneata saepe ad petiolem paullo decurrentia margine praeter basin serrata, serris acutis vel obtusiusculis, supra viridia parce et minute pubescentia et secus venam mediam dense pubescentia subtus pallidiora parce pubescentia minute et distincte glanduloso-punctulata; petioli 5-15 mm. longi graciles dense pubescentes. Verticillastri pauci- vel multiflores saepe in spicam terminalem congesti. Rachis dense retrorso-albo-pubescent. Pedunculi brevissimi. Pedicelli 1-3 mm. longi minute et dense albo-pubescentes. Bracteolae parvae pedicellis subaequilongae vel breviores lanceolatae vel lineares apice obtusae margine albo-hirsutae. Florens ab mense Augusto ad Octobrem. Calyces 4-5 mm. longi 13-nervi virides; tubi dense molliter albo-hirsuti, pilis longissimis et brevibus interdum glandulosis intermixtis, glanduloso-punctulati fauce intus rigide hirsuti; limbi quam tubi dimidio breviores bi-labiati; labiae superiores arcuato-ascendentes trifidae; labiae inferiores erectae bipartitae, lobis lanceolatis subulato-acuminatis margine rigide albo-ciliatis. Corollae roseo-albae calyces superantes vulgo 5-6 mm. longae minutissime pubescentes; tubi intus minute pilosi; labium superius retusum, inferius trifidum fauce intus longitudine biserialiter papillosum. Semina minuta ovato-rotunda; cellulae epidermis sub microscopo granulatae.

Nom. Jap. *Inu-tôbana* (nov.).

Hab. Yezo: prov. Hidaka: in vallibus montis Apoi (H. HARA)

Honshu: prov. Iwashiro: Aidzu (J. MATSUMURA)—in oppido Kozeki-mura (N. IMAI). prov. Shimotsuke: Nikko (H. Irô). prov. Kodzuke: in monte Tengu-yama (S. KOGURE). prov. Musashi: Nobidome (J. MATSUMURA)—in valle Kariyose (F. MAEKAWA). prov. Awa: in monte Kiyozumi (H. HARA) prov. Sagami: ad pedem montis Jinmuji (T. NAKAI)—Kamakura (Y. MOMIYAMA). prov. Kai: Anaji-tôge circa Torisawa (H. HARA-typus).

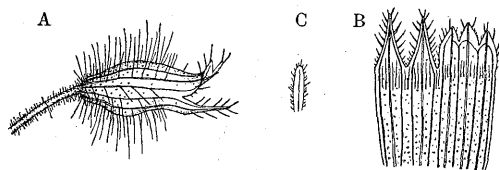


Fig. 17. *Clinopodium Fauriei* var. *japonicum* HARA  
( $\times 1/3.6$ ) A. Calyx in fructu ( $\times 4$ ).

B. Calyx apertus ( $\times 4$ ). C. Bracteola ( $\times 4$ ).

いぬたふばな A 萼。B 展開セル萼。C 小苞。

prov. Suruga : Kurata in oppido Setonoya (D. SHIMIDZU)—in monte Fuji (S. MATSUDA). prov. Bitchu : Chikanori in regione Kawakami (Z. YOSHINO) Shikoku : prov. Iyo : in monte Ishidzuchi (S. SAITÔ)

Kyushu : prov. Bungo : ad pedem montis Kujû (K. KONDÔ). prov. Ôsumi : I. Yakushima (G. MASAMUNE)

Planta endemica.

This variety differs from the type by having more glabrous larger leaves and generally taller stems. Our plant is common in autumn in the Kwantô district, and late in autumn its stems often lay down rooting at the node and become ramose with the leaves smaller than the usual, showing the strong resemblance to the

typical *C. Fauriei*. This plant has hitherto been called '*Miyama-tôbana*' having been confused with *C. sachalinense*, but is distinguished from the latter by having the more pubescent stems, the leaves minutely and distinctly glandular-punctate underneath, the densely hirsute glandular-punctate calyx with long patent hairs and the less elongate inflorescence. Intermediate



forms between this variety and *C. sachalinense*, however, are found sometimes in the northern region, and intermediate forms between our plant and *C. multicaule* in the southern region.

28) ***Clinopodium minimum*** HARA, sp. nov. .

Caulis caespitosus diffusus gracillimus basi ramosus decumbens usque ad 10 cm. longus praesertim apice minute retrorso-pubescent. Folia ovata vel lata ovata 4-7 mm. longa 2-6 mm. lata basi rotundata apice obtusiuscula margine utrinque erenato-2-3-serrata supra crispato-pilosa infra ad nervos minute pilosa, petiolis 1-5 mm. longis minute pubescentibus. Verticillastri 1-2-flori. Pedunculi et pedicelli breves minutissime retrorso-pubescentes. Bracteolae lineares 1-1.5 mm. longae apice obtusiusculae. Calyces 3-4 mm. longi; tubi minute pubescentes intus fauce hirsuti; labia superiora tridentata, dentes triangularibus; inferiora bifida, lobis lanceolatis apice

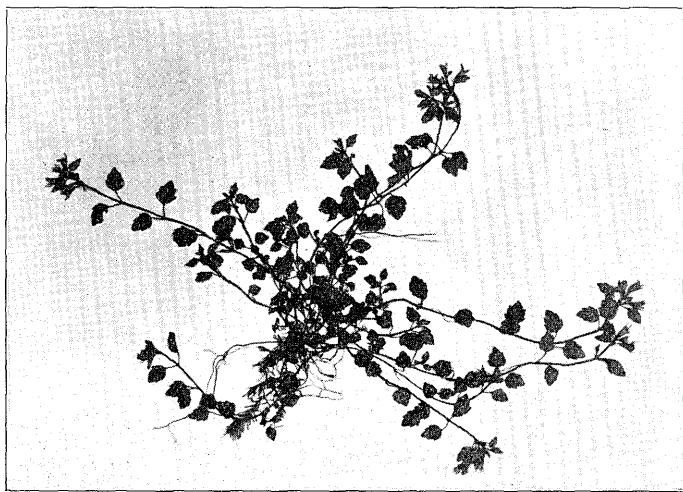


Fig. 18. *Clinopodium minimum* HARA ( $\times 5/8$ ) こけたふばな

subulatis margine rigide ciliatis. Corollae calycem superantes 5-7 mm. longae extus minutissime pilosae.

Nom. Jap. *Koke-tôbana* (nov.)

Hab. Kyushu: prov. Osumi: in valle Kosugi-dani Insulae Yakushima

(G. MASAMUNE—Jul. 9, 1928—typus : Aug. 1924)—ibidem (Y. YOSHII)—ibidem (M. TOGASHI)

Planta endemica.

This species is nearest to *C. multicaule* O. KUNTZE, but is easily distinguished from it by the small size of all parts.

29) ***Clinopodium macranthum*** (MAKINO) HARA, sp. nov.

Syn. *Clinopodium chinense* O. KUNTZE var. *macranthum* MAKINO in Bot. Mag. Tokyo XX, p. 3 (1906)—MATSUMURA, Ind. Pl. Jap. II-2, p. 538 (1912)—MAKINO et NEMOTO, Fl. Jap. p. 258 (1925); ed. 2, p. 1011 (1931)

*Satureia chinensis* BRIQUET var. *macrantha* MATSUMURA et KUDO in Bot. Mag. Tokyo XXVI, p. 299 (1912)

*Satureia macrantha* (non C. A. MEYER) KUDO in Journ. Coll. Sci. Tokyo Imp. Univ. XLIII-8, p. 37 in adnota (1921)

*Satureia chinensis* var. *megalantha* (non KUDO 1921) KUDO in Mem. Fac. Sci. & Agr. Taihoku Imp. Univ. II-2, p. 103 (1929) pro parte.

Caulis simplex 10–40 cm. altus pubescens. Folia ovata vel rotundato-ovata vel oblongo-ovata apice obtusa vel acuta margine serrata basi rotunda vel subcordata utrinque hirsuta, caulina media 3–5 cm. longa 2–3.5 cm. lata, petiolis brevissimis 1–7 mm. longis. Verticillastri laxiusculi axillares. Bracteolae lineari-subulatae 3–6 mm. longi margine patentim hirsutae. Calyces 6–8 mm. longi dense hirsuti pilis longissimis mollis albis patentibus et glandulosis longis intermixtis; lobi superiores lanceolati apice subulato-acuminati 1–1.5 mm. longi, inferiores lanceolati-subulati 2–3 mm. longi. Corollae magnae calycem valde superantes 15–25 mm. longae minute pubescentes.

Nom. Jap. *Miyama-kuruma-bana* (MAKINO 1906).

Hab. Honshu borealis et media (prov. Ugo, Uzen, Iwashiro, Echigo, Sado).

Planta endemica.

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BRIQUET ガ ENGLER ノ Pflanzenfamilien デたふばな屬 (*Clinopodium*) ヲ  
きだちはくか屬 (*Satureja*) = 合シテ以來多クノ人ハ彼ノ意見ニ從ツテキタ。併

シ *Satureja* ノ基準種ハキダチハクカ (*S. hortensis* L.) デ、略同大ノ五裂片ヲモツ鐘形ノ萼ト等シク二岐シタ柱頭ヲ持つテキルニ反シ、*Clinopodium* ノ基準種デアル *C. vulgare* L. ハ筒状ノ明カニ上下兩唇ニ分レタ萼ト一片ガ極メテ小サク刺状ニナツタ二岐シタ柱頭ト有シテキル。TOURNEFORT ノ書ニハ *Satureja*, *Clinopodium*, *Calamintha* ノ三屬ヲ擧ゲテキルガ、LINNAEUS ハ *Satureja* ト *Clinopodium* ヲ認メ *Calamintha* ハ *Melissa* ノ異名ニシテキル。後ニ *Calamintha* ハ多クノ學者ニ認メラレタガ、モシ *Clinopodium* ト *Calamintha* ヲ同一ノ屬トシタ場合ニハ古イ有效名デアル *Clinopodium* ヲ用ヒネバナナナイ。尙くるまばなハ *Clinopodium vulgare* ニ非常ニ近イモノデ、東亞ノたふばな群ノ屬名ニハ *Clinopodium* ヲ用ヒ、*Satureja* ハコレト異ル屬トスル方ガヨイ。最近コノ類ノ名稱ガ可成リ混亂シテキル様ナノデ次ニ主ナル種類ニ就イテソノ區別點ヲ擧ゲル事ニスル。

24) **たふばな** 春早クカラ路傍ニ普通ニ見ラレル小形ノ種類デ、葉ハ卵形一廣卵形、無毛、萼ハ長サ 4 mm. 許、細毛ヲ布キ、花冠ハ紅色ヲ帯ビテキル。Java ノ *Clinopodium gracile* ト同一種カドウカハハツキリシナイガ **Clinopodium confine** O. KUNTZE ヲ用ヒテオケバ間違ヒナイ。本州・四國・九州・琉球・臺灣・朝鮮(濟州島)及ビ支那ニ分布シテキル。

25) **やまたふばな** たふばなヨリ花ガ大キク白色デ、萼モ長サ 5-7 mm. 莖ノ上部ノ葉ハ細長クナリ粗鋸齒ヲ有シ、莖ヤ葉柄ニ毛ガ多イ。本州中部以南・四國・九州・朝鮮(莞島)ノ山中陰地ニ見ラレル。濟州島ニハ葉ガ小サク概ネ卵形デ鋸齒モ細カイニ變種ガアリ **さいしうたふばな** (*C. multicaule* var. **Taquetii** HARA) ト云フ。又日光ヤ信州・岩代・常陸・相模等ノ山地ニ全體ガ大キク葉モ亦大キク廣ク萼ニ通常長イモノアル形ガアリ、**ひろはやまたふばな** (*C. multicaule* var. **latifolium** HARA) ト名付ケル。

26) **みやまたふばな** (からふとみやまたふばな) 本州中部以北・北海道・千島・樺太南部ニ分布シ、前二者ニ比ベテズツト大キクナル。花序ハ長ク延ビ、花ハ小サク、萼ニハ細毛ガアル。

27) **いぬたふばな** 秋期、關東地方ニ最モ多イノハ本種デアル。一見前種ニヨク似テ居テ混同サレテキタガ、萼ニハ長白毛ガ密生シ、葉裏ニハいぬかうじゆノ如ク明カナ腺點ガミラレ、全體ニ毛ガ多イ。晩秋ニハ莖ガ倒レ節ヨリ根ヲ下シ多クノ枝ヲウチ葉ガ小サクナルガ、別物デハナイ。和名ノみやまたうばナガ前種ヲ指スカ本種カハ疑問デアリ、草本圖説ノハ反ツテ本種ヲシイガ、本種ハ低地ニ多クソノ名ハ不適當デアリ混雜ヲ避ケルタメニ本種ヲいぬたふばナト

呼ブ事ニシタイ。學名ハ *C. Fauriei* var. *japonicum* HARA トスル。北海道南部カラ四國九州ニ至ル迄産シ、東北地方ニハ本種ト前種ノ中間形、又南方ニハ本種トやまたふばなトノ中間ト思ハレル形ガ時ニアル。濟州島ニハいぬたふばなノ晩秋ノ形ニ似テ全體ニ更ニ毛ノ多イモノガアルガ、コレガ學名上ノ原種デあらげたふばな (*C. Fauriei* HARA) デアル。

28) **こけたふばな** 何ンデモ小サクナルノデ有名ナ九州屋久島ノ産デ、コレモ本屬中ノ最小ノ種類デアラウ。やまたふばナニ近縁ノモノデアアルガ、葉ハ長サ 4-7 mm. 幅 2-6 mm. デ二三ノ低イ鋸齒ガアリ、莖モキヤシヤデ、花モ亦小サイ。やくしまたふばな [*C. yakusimense* (*Satureia yakusimensis* MASAMUNE 1930)] ハ本種トハ全く異ル。

29) **みやまくるまばな** くるまばなトハ、花冠ガ著シク大キイノミナラズ全體ノ感ジガ違フシ萼ニハ長白毛ノ外ニ長イ腺毛ガ生エテキルノデ別種トシテ *C. macranthum* HARA トスル。本州北中部(佐渡・越後・岩代・羽前・羽後等)ノ高山ニアル。

## 朝鮮産銹菌ニ關スル文献

平 塚 直 秀

Naohide HIRATSUKA: Bibliography on the rust fungi from Korea.

筆者ハ朝鮮半島産銹菌ノ研究調査ニ従事スルニ當リ先ヅ以テ同半島所産銹菌ニ關スル既往ノ文献ノ調査ヲ試ミタノデ、以下年代順ニコレ等ノ文献ヲ羅列シ各々ニツイテ少シ説明ヲ加ヘテ見ル事トスル。

a) HENNINGS, P.: Fungi Monsunenses I. (WARBURG: Monsunia, I, p. 1~38, 1 Taf. 1899). 本報文ハ HENNINGS ガ主トシテ O. WARBURG ノ東洋各地ニ於ケル採集品ニ基イテモノサレタモノデアツテ各種ノ菌類ガ擧ゲラレテ居ル。其ノ内ニ 24 種ノ銹菌ガアルガ、更ニソレ等ノ種類ノ中ニ朝鮮デ採集サレタモノヲ基本標品トシテ *Aecidium Koreaensis* P. HENN. ト *Roestelia koreaensis* P. HENN. ノ 2 新種ガ記載サレテ居ル。コレガ朝鮮産銹菌ノ學界ニ報告サレタ最初デアルト思フ。次ギニコレ等 2 種ニ就テ少シ吟味シテ見ル。

1) *Aecidium Koreaense* P. HENN. コノ種類ハ *Sedum Maximowiczii*